

## 1318.3 - Qld Stats, Nov 2008

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 17/11/2008

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## Summary

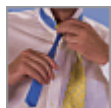
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#### **Population**

Includes: Population change, Queensland, Regional population growth

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#### **Labour Force**

Includes: Job vacancies, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate, Employed persons by industry

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#### **Prices**

Includes: Consumer price index (CPI)

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#### **Production**

Includes: Building approvals, Building activity, Engineering construction

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#### **Housing Finance**

Includes: Housing finance commitments

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#### **Incomes**

Includes: Average weekly earnings

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#### **Tourist Accommodation**

Includes: Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms

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#### **Interstate Trade**

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## What's new at ABS ...

WHAT'S NEW AT ABS ...

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## **EDUCATION NEWS, NOVEMBER 2008**

[Education News, November 2008](#) (cat. no. 1330.0) was released 3 November 2008. Education News keeps teachers and students up to date with ABS resources and data that is relevant to the school's sector. This newsletter highlights the latest curriculum related teaching resources, student activities and statistical tools that have been developed by ABS Education Services as well as other ABS resources that are useful for schools.

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## **INFORMATION PAPER: METHODS OF ESTIMATING THE GROSS VALUE OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 2008**

[Information Paper: Methods of estimating the Gross Value of Irrigated Agricultural Production, 2008](#) (cat. no. 4610.0.55.006) was released 31 October 2008. Gross Value of Irrigated Agricultural Production (GVIAP) refers to the gross value of agricultural commodities that are produced with the assistance of irrigation. Over the past 18 months the ABS has been developing an improved methodology for calculating GVIAP.

To date, the ABS has used two different methods to calculate GVIAP estimates for various publications such as the [Water Account, Australia](#) (cat.no. 4610.0) and the joint ABS/Productivity Commission publication [Characteristics of Australia's Irrigated Farms](#) (cat. no. 4623.0). Following the 2005-06 Agricultural Census, it was important that the ABS assessed the methodology used to calculate GVIAP and developed an improved methodology that is appropriate for the release of this, and future, data.

This information paper describes and evaluates the methods the ABS has used to produce estimates of GVIAP. It provides a description of a proposed improved methodology for calculating GVIAP for Australia, allowing increased accuracy and the flexibility to produce sub-state estimates. It is anticipated that the proposed new methodology will be used by the ABS to establish a system that enables the calculation of GVIAP estimates periodically.

It is proposed that experimental estimates based on the improved methodology will be published in Experimental Estimates of the Gross Value of Irrigated Agricultural Production 2000-01 to 2006-07 (cat. no. 4610.0.55.008) in early 2009 and also the next edition of the ABS Water Account, Australia (cat. no. 4610.0) (for the reference period 2008-09).

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## **HISTORICAL SELECTED AGRICULTURE COMMODITIES, BY STATE (1861 TO PRESENT), 2007**

Historical Selected Agriculture Commodities, by State (1861 to Present), 2007 (cat. no. 7124.0) was released 7 November 2008. This product contains a data cube containing historical agricultural production details. The variables include the area and production of wheat, oats, barley, maize and potatoes, the number of sheep, cattle, pigs and horses, and the tonnes of wool produced. This time series information is available for Australia and most states including Queensland.

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## **VINEYARDS ESTIMATES, AUSTRALIA, 2007-08**

Vineyards Estimates, Australia, 2007-08 (cat. no. 1329.0.55.002) was released 30 October 2008. This publication presents a selection of final estimates from the ABS Vineyards collection. This includes information at national and state levels on areas of vines (including, areas: bearing, not yet bearing and those removed or grafted) and production of grapes (for: winemaking, drying and table and other purposes). It also includes summary data on major grape varieties.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- Grape growers in Queensland cultivated 3,176 hectares of vines. The total bearing area for grapes was 3,090 hectares (97%).
- The total grape production in Queensland during 2007-08 was 14,612 tonnes giving a yield of 4.7 tonnes per hectare, well below the national average of 11.8 tonnes per hectare.
- In Queensland table and other grapes accounted for 77% of total grape production and grapes for wine making accounted for 23%.

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## **VOLUNTEERS IN SPORT, AUSTRALIA, 2006**

Volunteers in Sport, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 4440.0.55.001) was released 30 October 2008. This publication presents detailed results from the 2006 General Social Survey that cover information about the characteristics of people volunteering for sport and physical recreation organisations, other organisations and non-volunteers.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- Around one in eight (12%) of Queenslanders aged 18 years and over volunteered for sports and physical recreation organisations.
- Of these 361,900 volunteers for sports and physical recreation organisations, 61% were males.
- For both males and females, volunteers were most likely to be aged 35-44 years (28% of males and 37% of females).
- Over half (56%) of Queensland volunteers for sports and physical recreation organisations, did so at least once a week and 58% had been volunteers for more than 10 years.

- Nearly one-third (32%) of Queensland volunteers for sports and physical recreation organisations spent most of their volunteering time in coaching, refereeing or judging.

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## **LABOUR MOBILITY, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 2008**

Labour Mobility, Australia, February 2008 (cat. no. 6209.0) was released 28 October 2008. This publication provides information about people aged 15 years and over who had worked at some time during the year ending February 2008. Details of changes in jobs between employers/businesses for up to three jobs, and for those people, who have been with their employer/business for the last 12 months, the changes in their job including promotion, transfer, changes in occupation and usual hours worked are also included. Estimates can be cross-classified by demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status and country of birth, as well as labour force characteristics.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- An estimated 2.3 million Queenslanders aged 15 years and over had worked at some time during the year ending February 2008, whilst 2.1 million were working at February 2008.
- Of the 2.1 million who were working at February 2008, 74% had been with their current employer/business for one year or more and the remaining 26% had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months.
- There were 475,100 Queenslanders who had ceased a job during the year ending February 2008 of which 306,500 were working at February 2008.

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## **CDATA ONLINE, 2006**

CDATA Online, 2006 (cat. no. 2064.0) was released to the web 27 October 2008. CDATA Online, 2006 is an online tool which combines information on Australian society from the 2006 Census, with web graphing and mapping capability. CDATA Online allows you to create your own tables of Census data on a range of different topics such as - age, education, housing, income, transport, religion, ethnicity, occupation and more. This free online product allows you to create tables, maps and graphs of Census characteristics for all ABS geographic areas.

The product is designed to provide clients with a high degree of freedom in selecting and combining the geographical areas most suited to their needs. You can access data for areas as small as a Collection District (approximately 225 households) or as large as an entire state or territory or all of Australia. CDATA Online allows you the freedom to select and combine areas that interest you by creating your own customised geographic areas.

With CDATA Online you are able to cross-tabulate chosen Census data variables to produce a table which can also be viewed as a graph or a thematic map. Predetermined basic tables are available for selection based on broad topics via a topic list. Once a table has been created it can be further customised by adding and removing data items and geographic areas, and by creating custom data groups. Graphs and maps created in CDATA Online can be downloaded in a variety of formats, while registered users can also save created tables within CDATA Online for future retrieval.

Registered users of CData Online can save their custom geographies, data items and tables. However, users logged in as a guest will not have the ability to save custom geographies, data items and tables.

A comprehensive user manual for CData Online is available from the Downloads tab within this product.

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## **RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT, ALL SECTOR SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA, 2006-07**

Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia, 2006-07 (cat. no. 8112.0) was released 21 October 2008. This publication presents summary statistics on the level and distribution of expenditure and human resources devoted to research and experimental development (R&D) carried out by organisations within the Business, Government, Higher Education and Private Non-profit sectors in Australia. Most data are expressed in current prices but key aggregates are also expressed in volume terms.

Some selected results for Queensland include:

- In 2006-07 gross expenditure on research and development located in Queensland was \$3,001.7 million.
- Queensland in 2006-07 accounted for 14% of national gross expenditure on research and development.
- Over half (55%) of the gross expenditure on research and development located in Queensland was from the business sector. The Higher Education sector contributed 31%, the State Government 7.4%, the Commonwealth Government 6.3% and the Private Non-Profit sector 1.1%.

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## **REINSTATEMENT OF FULL MONTHLY RETAIL TRADE SAMPLE**

The Australian Statistician, Brian Pink announced on 5 November 2008 that the ABS will reinstate the full monthly sample for the Retail Business Survey.

The Statistician recognised that global developments over recent months had heightened public interest in government action to support the economy and consequently, there was closer scrutiny of economic data. In addition, key macroeconomic statistics users had indicated that more robust monthly retail trade data are their top priority at this time for improved economic statistics.

Whilst month-on-month changes in retail sales are difficult to measure reliably, even with the best of survey designs and robust samples, reinstating the full monthly sample will reduce some of that uncertainty.

At this stage it is expected that results from the reinstated sample will be available early in 2009.

Further information about the reinstatement of full monthly Retail trade sample will be included in Retail Trade Trends, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0) and Retail Trade Quarterly Indicators, Australia (cat. no 8502.0).



## ABS RELEASE INFORMATION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website provides the expected release details for all statistical products due for publication in the coming six months.

The web page 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' is revised on the ABS website at the beginning of each month. This six-month forecasting is intended to keep clients informed about products and when they will become available.

All ABS core statistical and other statistical publications that usually have a catalogue number will be detailed as well as prominent non-statistical publications such as the ABS Annual Report and Australian Statistics Advisory Council Annual Report.

Access 'Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months' from the ABS Home page via 'Future Releases' or use [this link](#).

Information on all ABS product releases can also be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#). This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases**, **Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.

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## QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE

[This page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is covered.

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# Population



## POPULATION

[Population change, Queensland](#)  
[Regional population growth](#)

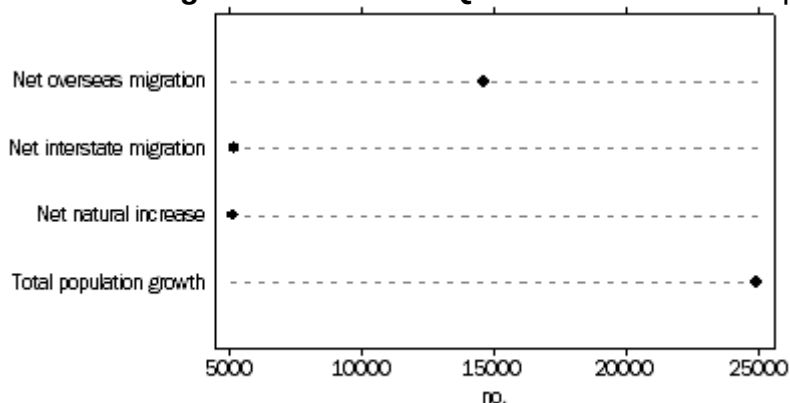
### POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,253,200 at 31 March 2008, an increase of 91,900 (2.2%) since 31 March 2007. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 31 March 2008.

Between the December 2007 quarter and the March 2008 quarter, 59% (14,600 persons) of the total population increase of 24,900 persons was due to net overseas migration, 21% (5,200 persons) was attributable to net interstate migration and 21% (5,100 persons) to

natural increase (excess of births over deaths).

### Population Change from Previous Quarter - March 2008 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

At 30 June 2007, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,182,100 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton statistical divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

### Regional Population<sup>(a)</sup>, by Statistical Division: at 30 June - 2001, 2006 and 2007

	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007 '000
Statistical division			
Brisbane	1 629.1	1 820.4	1 857.6
Gold Coast	432.6	518.1	535.5
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	303.1
West Moreton	65.7	72.7	74.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	236.5	269.3	275.7
Darling Downs	210.4	227.1	229.3
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2
Fitzroy	181.7	200.6	204.5
Central West	12.5	11.6	11.4
Mackay	137.5	159.9	163.1
Northern	190.3	209.6	214.3
Far North	224.2	247.6	253.7
North West	34.3	33.2	33.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>3 628.9</b>	<b>4 091.5</b>	<b>4 182.1</b>

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001, preliminary rebased for 2006 on results of the Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and preliminary for 2007. For all years, statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2007 Edition.

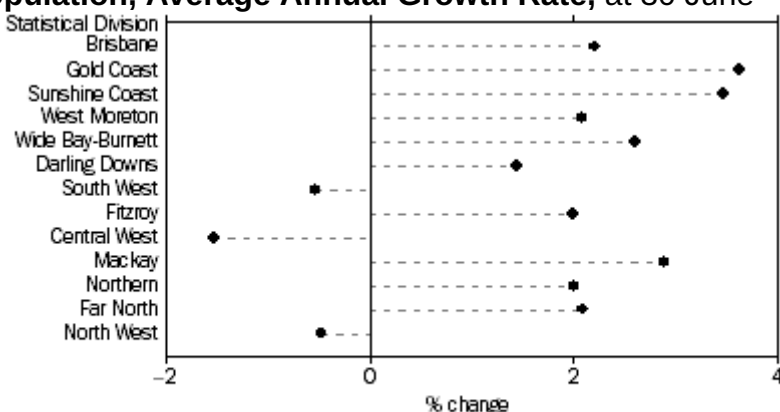
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the six years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2007 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.6%, Sunshine Coast



(3.5%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.5%), South West (-0.5%) and Central West (-1.5%).

### Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2007



Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (cat. no. 3218.0).

Note: On 24 July 2007, the ABS released preliminary rebased estimates of regional population for June 2006, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. On 1 October 2007, additional data was released with this product. At that time, spreadsheets and a data cube containing estimates for all years from June 1996 to June 2006 became available.

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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## Labour Force



### LABOUR FORCE

[Job vacancies](#)

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[Unemployment](#)

[Participation Rate](#)

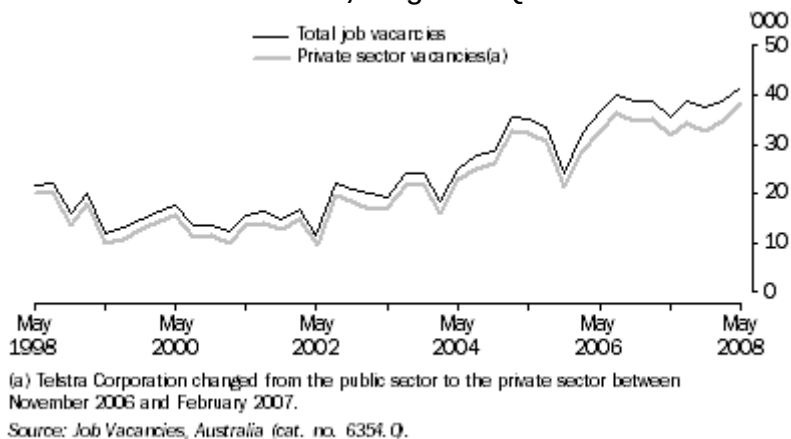
[Employed persons by industry](#)

### JOB VACANCIES

Queensland's total number of job vacancies in original terms increased to 41,600 in May 2008 from 38,600 in February 2008. The May 2008 vacancies were 17% higher than in May 2007. Public sector vacancies accounted for around one in ten (7.7%) of total job vacancies in May 2008.



## Job Vacancies, Original - Queensland



Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This is the final issue for 2008. The Survey of Job Vacancies will not be conducted during 2008-09. The survey may be reinstated in 2009-10.

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## EMPLOYED PERSONS

In October 2008, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose to 2,213,700 persons. Full-time employed persons (1,609,400) accounted for 73% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 65% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons.

### Employed Persons, Trend - Queensland

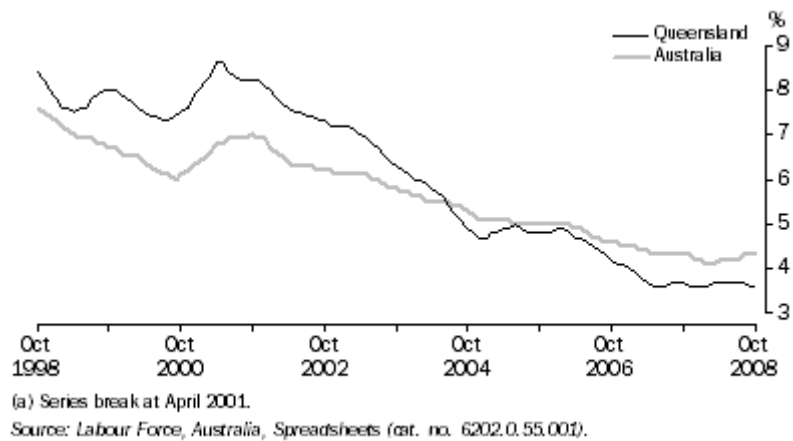


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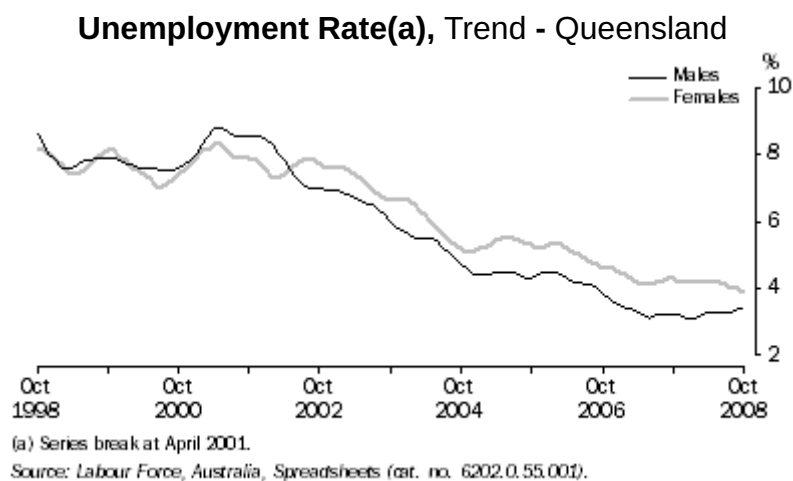
## UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for October 2008 was 83,600 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 3.6%. Since July 2004, in trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has been lower than the national unemployment rate.

### Unemployment Rate(a), Trend



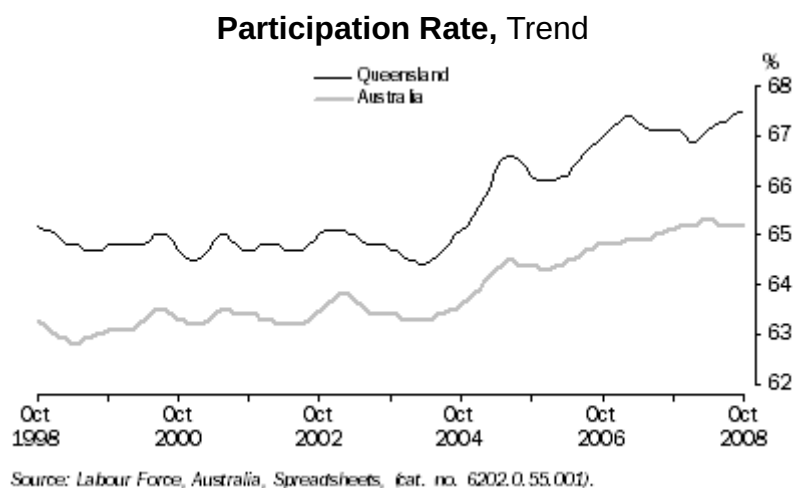
In October 2008 Queensland females had an unemployment rate of 3.9%. The corresponding male unemployment rate was 3.4%. Females have had higher rates of unemployment than their male counterparts since May 2002.



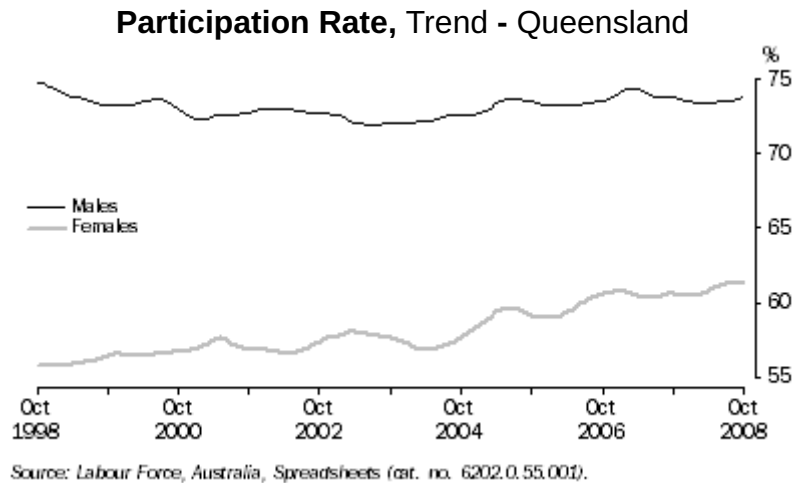
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## PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in October 2008 was 67.5%. This rate is 2.3 percentage points higher than October 1998. Queensland has consistently recorded higher participation rates than the national average.



For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since July 2006, and was 61.3% in October 2008. This is a 5.5 percentage points increase on the female participation rate recorded in October 1998. The male participation rate in October 2008 was 73.8%, a decrease of 0.9 percentage points on the rate recorded for October 1998.



Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) and [Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets](#) (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

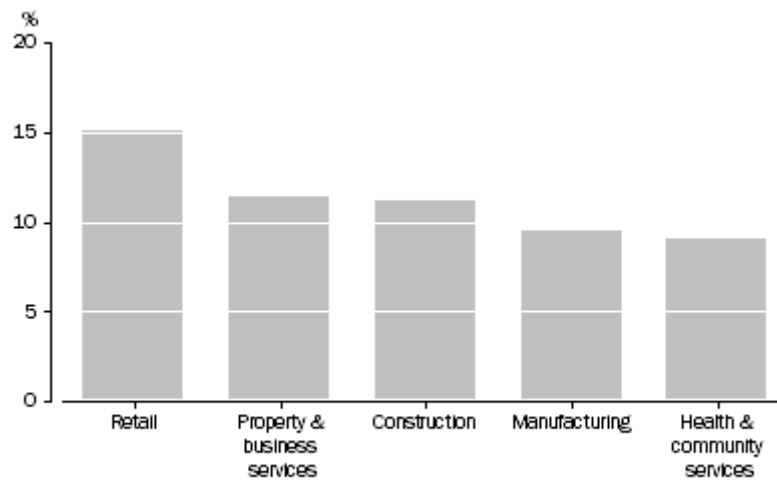
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## EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,203,900 employed Queensland persons in August 2008. The industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (333,200), Property and business services (252,600) and Construction (246,400). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas and water (17,200), Communication services (33,900) and Mining (40,300).

The five major industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for over half (56%) of Queensland's employed.

**Employed Persons by Industry, Original - Percentage of total employed: Queensland - August 2008**



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the twelve months to August 2008, the greatest increase of employed persons occurred in both Personal and other services and Finance and insurance (both 26%). In the same period, Cultural and recreational services had the greatest decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 28%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Prices



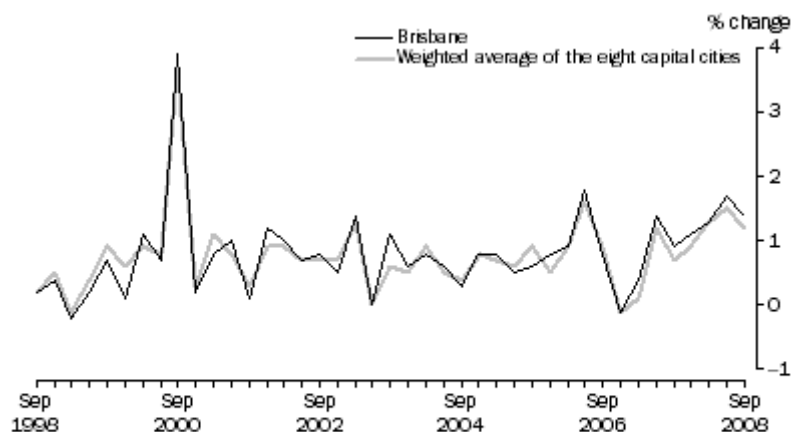
### PRICES

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 5.6% in the 12 months to September quarter 2008 compared with a 5.0% increase in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Brisbane recorded the highest rise of any capital city and this higher result was largely due to stronger than average rises in housing, transportation and household contents and services.

Between the June quarter 2008 and the September quarter 2008 the Brisbane CPI increased by 1.4% compared with an increase of 1.2% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Brisbane recorded the third-highest CPI rise after Darwin and Canberra (1.7% and 1.5% respectively).

**Consumer Price Index - All Groups, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter(a)**



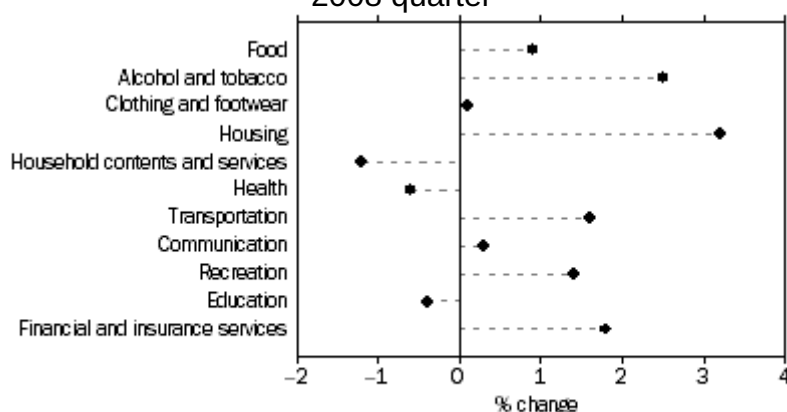
(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the September 2008 quarter, most Brisbane price categories increased compared with the previous quarter. The largest increases were Housing (3.2%), Alcohol and tobacco (2.5%), Financial and insurance services (1.8%) and Transportation (1.6%).

Over the same period, Household contents and services decreased 1.2%, Health 0.6% and Education 0.4%.

#### CPI Movement, Brisbane, Original - Percentage change from previous quarter: September 2008 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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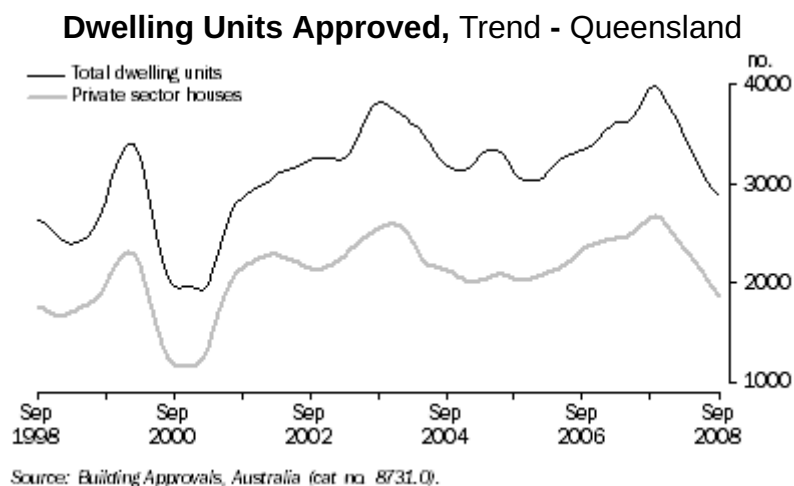
## Production



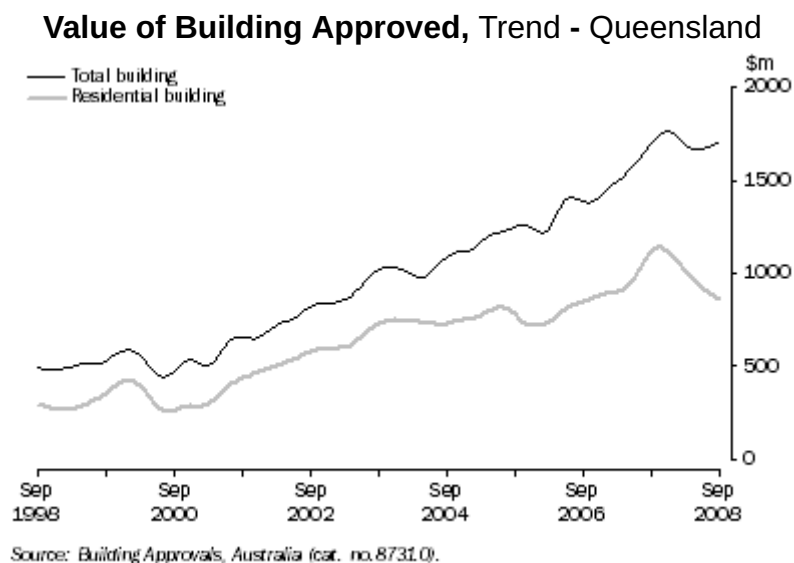
**PRODUCTION**

## BUILDING APPROVALS

In September 2008, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 2,884. The trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved for September 2008 showed total approvals decreased by 1.6% from the previous month, the eleventh consecutive monthly decrease after a consistent upward trend of almost two years. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 1,862 approvals which represents 65% of total dwelling units approved.



In September 2008, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,708.1 million, a 1.0% increase from the previous month and virtually unchanged from September 2007. Residential buildings accounted for 51% of the total value of buildings.

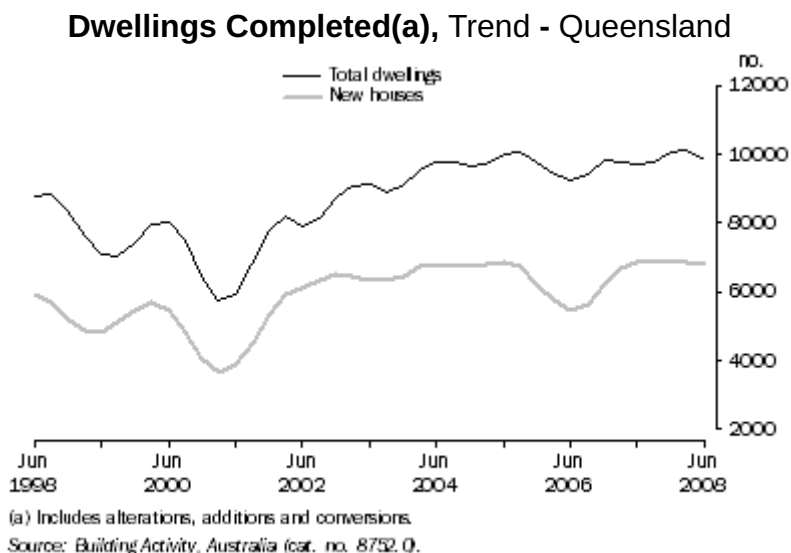


Note: Significant revisions have been made to Queensland Building approval data relating to the periods October 2007 and August 2008. For more information on revisions and Building approvals, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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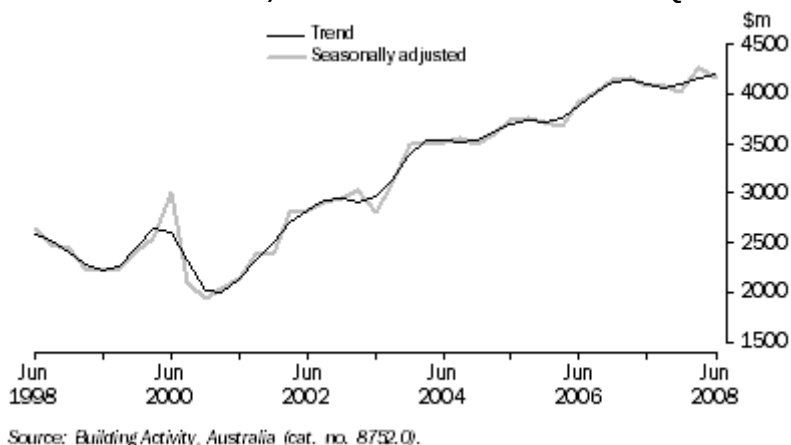
## BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the June 2008 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in trend terms in Queensland was 9,862. This is a decrease of 2.8% from the March 2008 quarter. There were 6,806 new houses completed during the June 2008 quarter which represents 69% of the total number of dwelling units completed.



In the June 2008 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,216.1 million, a 2.8% increase from June 2007 quarter.

### Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

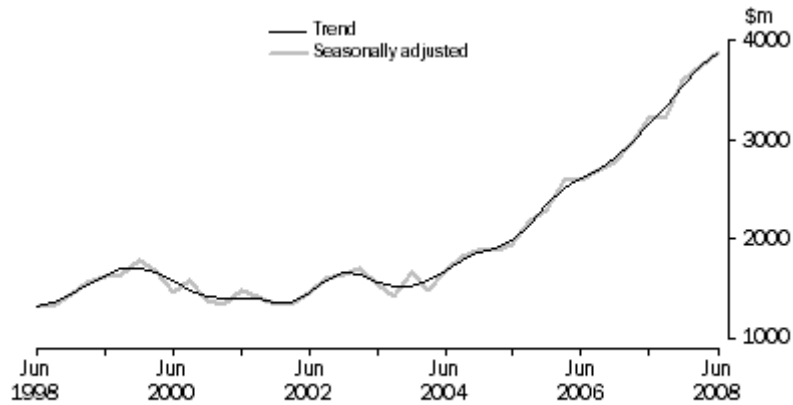
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## ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the March 2008 and June 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 4.1% to \$3,888.6 million. This continues the period of strong growth since December 2003 quarter.



## Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures



For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Housing Finance

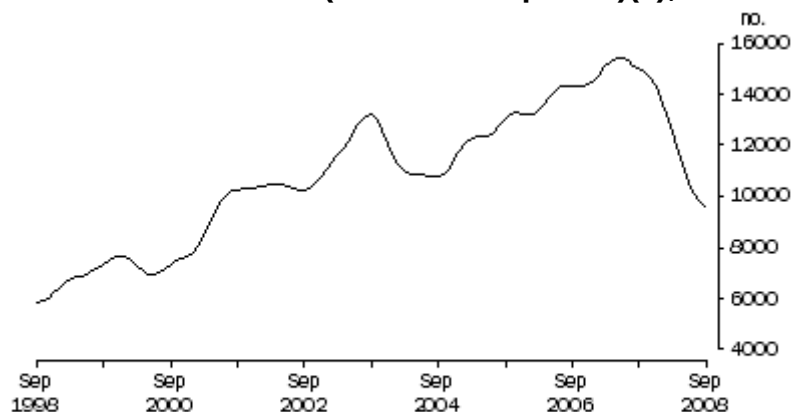


### HOUSING FINANCE

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Trend estimates show the number of Queensland owner occupied housing commitments decreased by 36% to 9,565 in September 2008 when compared with September 2007. There was also a small decrease (2.1%) between August 2008 and September 2008, the fifteenth consecutive monthly decrease.

#### Housing Finance Commitments (Owner Occupation)(a), Trend - Queensland



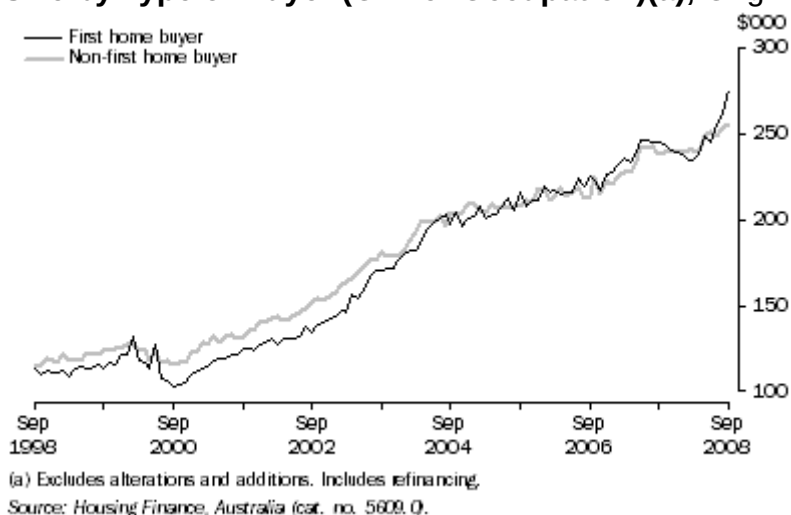
The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland has decreased by 32% to \$2,459 million in the 12 months to September 2008. In terms of the trend estimate, the value of housing finance commitments showed a

small decrease of 1.2% from August 2008.

Since September 1998, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$114,900 to \$259,900.

In September 2008, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$275,500) was slightly higher than for non-first home buyers (\$256,400).

#### **Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Original - Queensland**



Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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## **Incomes**



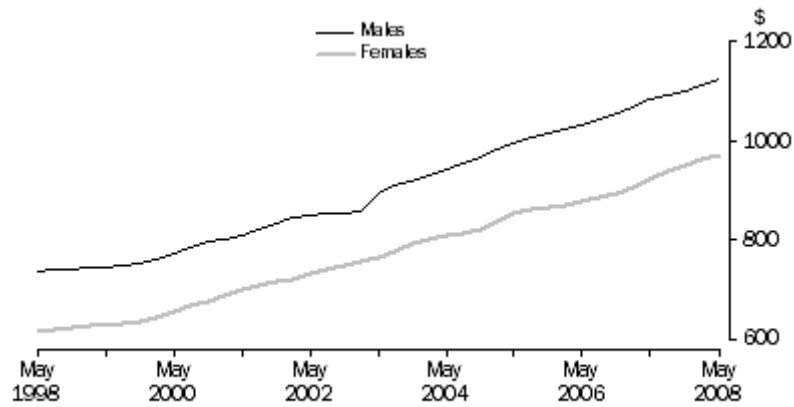
### **INCOMES**

#### **AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS**

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 4.5% to \$1,067.20 in the 12 months to May 2008. Nationally, the corresponding increase was marginally lower at 4.0% (up to \$1,132.20).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 3.9% for males and 5.2% for females over the 12 months to May 2008. The May 2008 female estimate (\$969.90) was 86% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,124.40.

#### **Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Trend - Queensland**



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Consumption and Investment



### CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

[Retail trade](#)

[New motor vehicle sales](#)

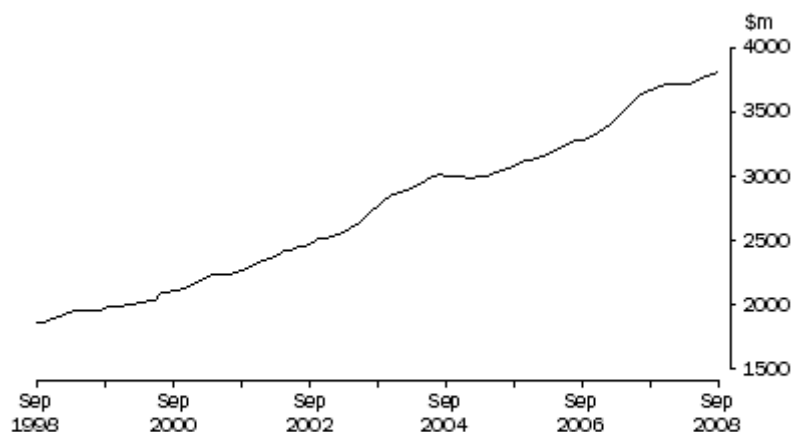
[Private new capital expenditure](#)

### RETAIL TRADE

Significant changes have been made to the Retail Business Survey design. For information about these changes, please refer to the feature article Changes to monthly Retail trade statistics contained in the July edition of [Retail Trade Trends, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0).

The September 2008 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$3,806.1 million, a 3.4% increase since September 2007.

**Retail Turnover(a)**, Trend, All Industries - Queensland



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Retail Trade Trends, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade Trends, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

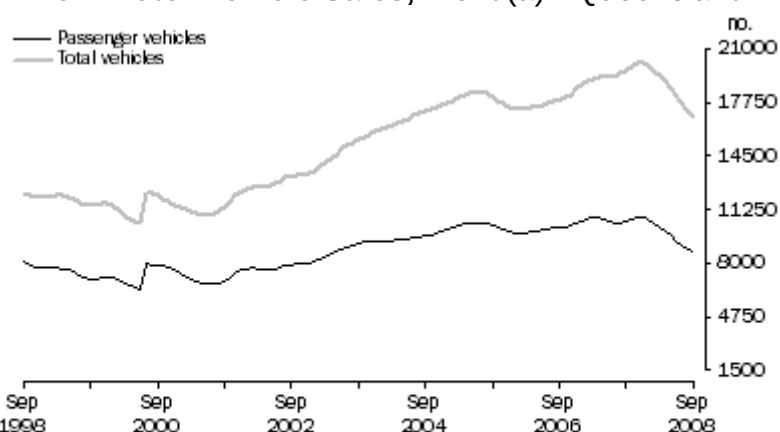
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## NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In trend terms, 8,700 new passenger vehicles and 16,868 new vehicles in total were sold in September 2008 in Queensland. Corresponding sales for Australia were 48,572 and 81,612. When comparing September 2008 with August 2008, Queensland's total vehicle sales and passenger vehicle sales both recorded decreases of 2.3%. This was the ninth consecutive monthly decrease for both total vehicle sales and passenger vehicle sales.

In September 1998, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 66% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By September 2008, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 52%.

### New Motor Vehicle Sales, Trend(a) - Queensland



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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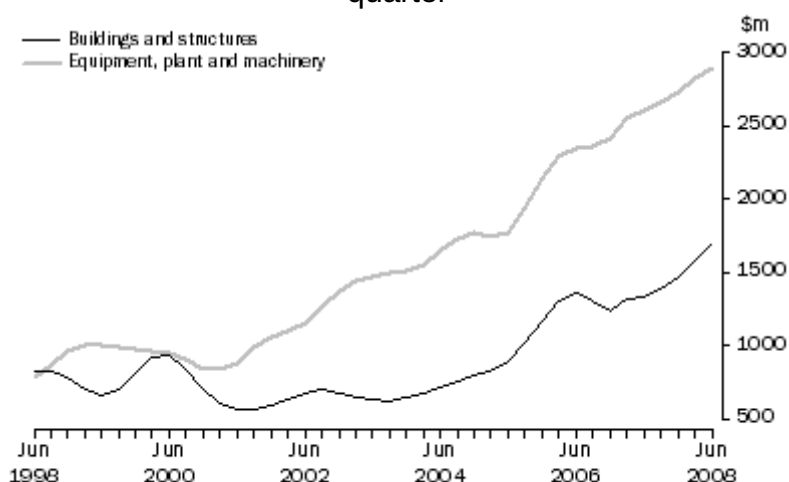
## PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the March 2008 and the June 2008 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 4.3% to \$4,594 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery increased by 2.6% to \$2,893 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 7.4% to \$1,701 million.

Comparing the June 2008 quarter with the June 2007 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure increased by 17%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery grew by 11% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 28%.

### Private New Capital Expenditure, Trend, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland: by quarter



Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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## Tourist Accommodation

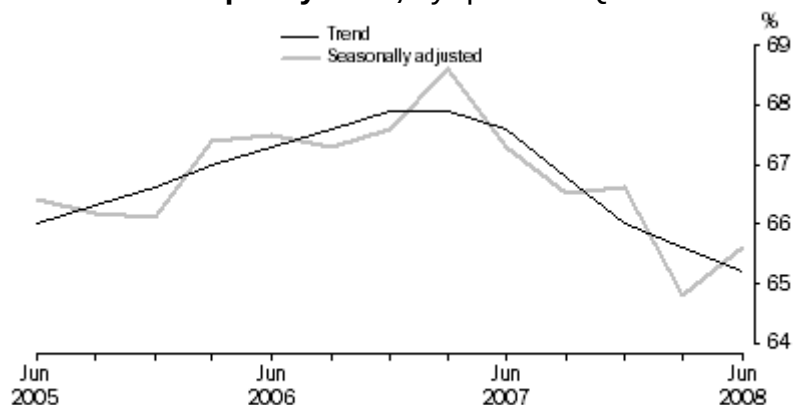


### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

#### QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the June 2008 quarter, there were 1,116 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 60,422 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland (65.2%) was slightly higher than the national average (65.1%).

### Room Occupancy Rate, by quarter - Queensland



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001).

In the June 2008 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.4 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.6 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.2 days.

The trend estimate of the total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms or more continued to increase. In the June 2008 quarter, accommodation takings rose by 0.9% to \$527.7 million from the March 2008 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or ring the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

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## Interstate Trade



### INTERSTATE TRADE

#### QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the June quarter 2008 was \$12,696.2 million. The value of interstate exports in the June quarter 2008 was \$6,675.9 million. The interstate exports estimate has a relative standard error (RSE) of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution.

#### Value of Queensland Interstate Trade, June quarter 2008

	Value \$m	RSE %
Imports	12 696.2	5.1
Exports	6 675.9	10.1

Note: Interstate trade data are released quarterly. This is the first quarter for which the Queensland interstate trade estimates have been produced using sample survey methodology. Because the new methodology differs significantly from that of the old collection, the results should be considered a break in series. Therefore, historical comparisons are not presented with these first quarter results. The results of the June quarter 2008 survey confirm that significant under-coverage was a factor in the old Interstate trade collection estimates.

Queensland interstate trade figures for the September quarter 2008 will be available on 18 December 2008.

For further information on Queensland's Interstate trade, please contact the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Queensland Interstate Trade on 1800 654 467.

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## Articles

### ARTICLES

#### ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

Births, Queensland, 2007

This article brings together statistics for live births and fertility. Data refer to births where the usual residence of the mother was Queensland and the year the birth was registered, unless otherwise stated.

[Index of previous articles](#)

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles.

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## Index of Previous Articles

Issue	Article Title
<b>2008</b>	
October	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
August	Natural Resource Management on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007
	Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007
June	Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007
	Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
April	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland



## 2007

December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006 Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05 Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

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## About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

## Births, Queensland, 2007 (Feature Article)



### BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND, 2007

[Introduction](#)  
[Trends in Fertility](#)  
[Births](#)  
[Further Information](#)

### INTRODUCTION

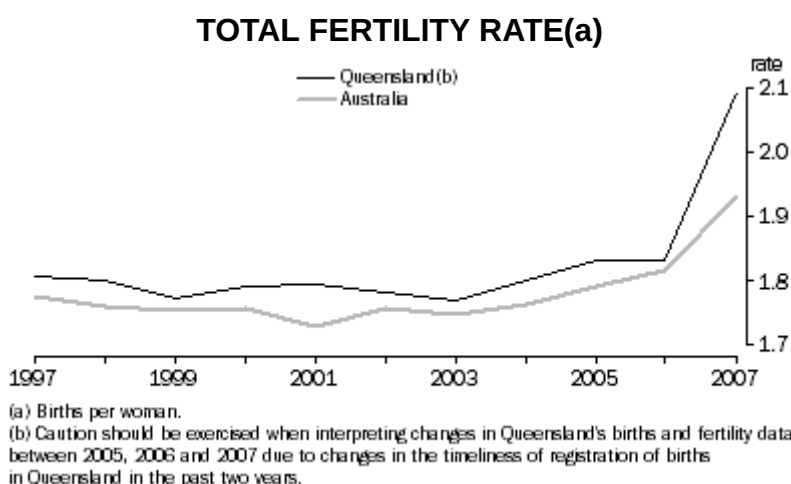
This article brings together statistics for live births and fertility. Data refer to births where the usual residence of the mother was Queensland and the year the birth was registered, unless otherwise stated.

Caution should be exercised when interpreting changes in Queensland's births and fertility data between 2005, 2006 and 2007 due to changes in the timeliness of registration of births in Queensland in the past two years. The proportion of births registered in Queensland in 2007 that occurred in the year before (16%) is higher than in previous years, indicating that the total number of births registered in Queensland in 2007 is to some extent due to changes in procedures for processing birth registrations by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, as well as increases in the absolute number of registrations processed in 2007. In addition, amendments to the **A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999** requiring the registration of, or application for registration of, the birth of a child as a condition for applying for the Baby Bonus will have affected the data.

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## TRENDS IN FERTILITY

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the sum of age-specific fertility rates (live births at each age of mother per female population of that age). It represents the number of babies a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. Between 1997 and 2006 Queensland's TFR was around 1.8 babies per woman and in 2007 was 2.09 babies per woman. This was the highest rate recorded for Queensland since 1977 (2.11 babies). Over the last decade Queensland has consistently recorded a higher TFR than Australia.



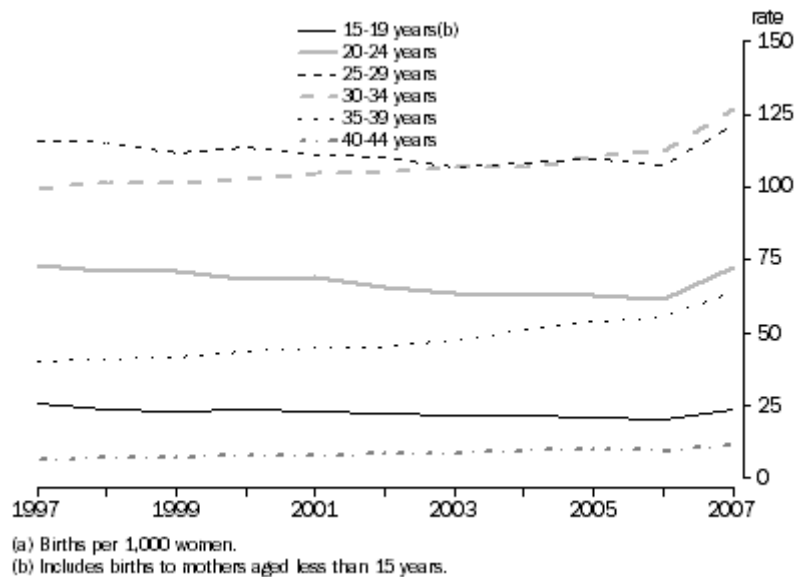
## Age-specific fertility rates

Consistent with the overall increase in Queensland TFR, age-specific fertility rates for all age groups of mother increased between 2006 and 2007.

Over the past few decades there has been a tendency for Queensland women to have their babies at older ages. This transition to an older age-specific fertility pattern is illustrated by the shift in peak fertility of women aged 25-29 years in 2004 to 30-34 years in 2005. Since then, 30-34 years has remained the peak fertility age group, with 126.7 babies per 1,000 women in 2007 (up from 112.5 in 2006).

Women aged 25-29 years experienced the second highest fertility in 2007, with a rate of 121 babies per 1,000 women (up from 107.6 in 2006). Women aged 20-24 years and 35-39 years experienced fertility rates of 72.3 and 63.8 babies per 1,000 women respectively in 2007 (up from 61.2 and 55.3 respectively in 2006).

## AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a), Queensland



Declines in fertility have occurred amongst younger women over the period 1997 to 2007. Women aged 15-19 years experienced a 11% decrease, and in 2007 had a fertility rate of 23 babies per 1,000 women. Fertility rates for the older age groups increased between 1997 and 2007. The fertility rate for women aged 40-44 years increased by 71% (from 6.5 babies per 1,000 women in 1997 to 11.1 babies per 1,000 women in 2007).

### Total fertility rates in local government areas

In Queensland, local government areas with an estimated resident population of 20,000 or more recorded a wide range of total fertility rates. Mount Isa (C) recorded the highest rate of 2.49 babies per 1,000 women, followed by Warwick (S) with 2.33, Ipswich (C) 2.30 and Logan (C) 2.26. Brisbane (C) recorded the lowest rate of 1.65 babies per 1,000 women followed by the Gold Coast (C) with 1.71 and Townsville (C) 1.75. Total fertility rates were based on the average of births data for the period 2005 to 2007.

The majority of local government areas with an estimated resident population of 20,000 or more recorded a higher total fertility rate than that of Queensland (1.92).

Data is also available for statistical local areas and statistical divisions. Please refer to [Births, Australia, 2007](#) (cat. no. 3301.0) data cubes for further small area data.

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## BIRTHS

There were 61,249 babies born to 60,271 mothers who were usual residents of Queensland registered in 2007. This was 8,584 (16%) more births than the number registered during 2006 and the largest increase of all states and territories.

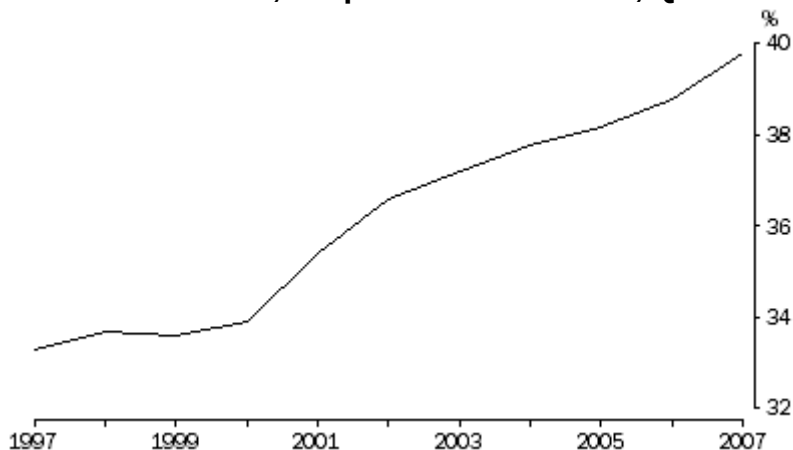
### Sex ratio

Just over half (52%) of all births registered in 2007 were male babies, with the sex ratio at birth being 107 male babies for every 100 female babies. The Queensland sex ratio was higher than the national average (105.5 male babies for every 100 female babies).

## Nuptial and exnuptial births

In 2007, 60% of births to Queensland mothers were nuptial births (births of children born of parents who are legally married at the time of the child's birth). Exnuptial births accounted for the remaining 40% of births, although many of these may have been to mothers in de facto relationships.

### EXNUPTIAL BIRTHS, Proportion of all births, Queensland



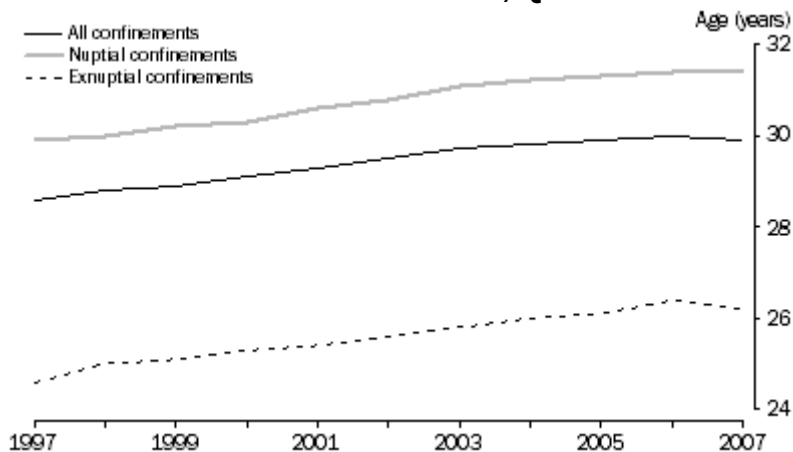
## Acknowledgement of paternity

With exnuptial births comes the possibility that the father may not acknowledge the birth (that is, the father has not signed the birth registration statement). While the number of exnuptial births has increased greatly (56%) since 1997, the proportion of these births in which paternity was not acknowledged has decreased. In 1997 around 16% of all exnuptial births were paternity not acknowledged, but by 2007 this proportion had decreased to 8.4%.

## Age of parents at confinement

The median age of all Queensland mothers of births registered in 2007 was 29.9 years. Women who registered an exnuptial birth in 2007 had a median age of 26.2 years, over five years younger than women who registered a nuptial birth (31.4 years). The median age of women who registered an exnuptial birth where paternity was not acknowledged (24.4 years) was lower than the median age of women who registered an exnuptial birth where paternity was acknowledged (26.3 years).

### MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER, Queensland



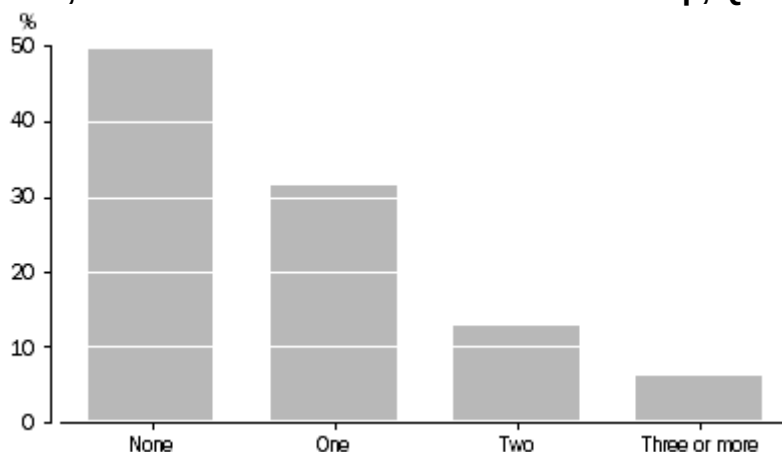
As age-specific fertility rates indicate, the median age of mothers is affected by current trends towards delayed childbearing, and repartnering and subsequent family formation following separation or divorce. Since 1997 the median age of all Queensland mothers has increased by 1.3 years.

The median age of all fathers has also followed an upward trend. Since 1997 the median age of all fathers has increased by 1 year to 32.2 years in 2007. The median age of married fathers was 33.5 years, while the median age of unmarried fathers who acknowledged paternity was 29 years.

### **Previous children of the current relationship**

For births registered in Queensland only previous children of the current relationship are recorded. In 2007, half (50%) of the confinements registered in Queensland were to mothers with no previous children from the current relationship. Nearly one-third (32%) of confinements were to mothers with one previous child from the current relationship and 6.1% of confinements were to mothers with three or more children from the current relationship.

**CONFINEMENTS, Previous children of current relationship, Queensland, 2007**



### **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births**

Birth registrations classify a birth as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin (Indigenous) where at least one parent identified themselves as being of Indigenous origin on the birth registration statement. Indigenous fertility refers to births to Indigenous mothers. Some Indigenous births are not identified as such when they are registered and there are known lags in the registration of Indigenous births. Data presented may therefore underestimate the level of Indigenous births and fertility in Queensland.

In 2007, the TFR of Queensland Indigenous women was 2.7 babies per woman. There were 4,486 births registered where at least one parent identified themselves as being of Indigenous origin on the birth registration certificate. This is 30% higher than the number registered in 2006 and accounted for 7.3% of all Queensland births in 2007.

Queensland accounted for nearly one-third (32%) of Australia's Indigenous births registered in 2007.

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### **FURTHER INFORMATION**

Further information on this topic can be accessed in [Births, Australia, 2007](#) (cat. no. 3301.0).

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